



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

fact that the book was not written as a whole, but is a collection of lectures, delivered at various times and places, on different aspects of the general problem of the evolution of the universe.

CHAS. LANE POOR

Modern Navigation. By FRANK SEYMOUR HASTINGS. D. Appleton & Co. 1918. Pp. xvi + 84, illustrated. With introduction by Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.

In "Modern Navigation" the author has rendered a real service to all interested in the safe navigation of the seas. In the last quarter of a century there have been many improvements in the art of finding one's place at sea, and the officers of our Navy have been quick to take all possible advantage of these inventions and improvements. Not so, however, with those responsible for the vessels of the mercantile marine. These vessels have been navigated and are being navigated to-day by methods requiring long and cumbersome calculations, by methods long obsolete in the Navy.

When the necessity of manning the vessels, now being built under the emergency of war, was recognized, the government started schools for the training of many thousands of seamen to rank as mates and masters in the new mercantile marine. The attention of those in charge of this training was early called to these new methods and they were urged to start the future navigators right, to discard all the obsolete methods, and to substitute the simple modern method. This was not done: the training has gone on along the old fashioned and antiquated ideas of a past generation. The time and energy of thousands of bright, aspiring young men are being wasted, and old, worn out methods are being fastened on the next generation, all because the power to grant licenses to masters and mates rests in the hands of a few retired seamen, who have failed to keep abreast of the advances in their profession. For this reason the book of Mr. Hastings is most timely; it may help to bring the great advantages of modern methods before the officers and students of the training schools.

This small book gives a short account of the St. Hilaire method. Very wisely all extraneous matter is eliminated, and the book is confined to the bringing before the merchant officer the advantages of the Navy method. The working of this method is shown by a number of concrete examples, and the book is well illustrated with carefully prepared diagrams. The book, however, lacks a clear explanation of the fundamental principles of a "line of position," and of the real underlying basis of the St. Hilaire method.

It is certainly refreshing to see a book on navigation, which is something more than a mere compilation from treatises of a past generation.

CHAS. LANE POOR

SPECIAL ARTICLES

RHINEODON TYPUS, THE WHALE SHARK— FURTHER NOTES ON ITS HABITS AND DISTRIBUTION

IN a brief note published in SCIENCE in 1913¹ I recorded the second taking in Florida waters of this great fish. As an interesting coincidence it may be pointed out that this specimen is the second ever taken in the Atlantic Ocean, or, so far as records go, ever seen therein. In a later and more extensive paper,² I gave the details of the capture of this fish with as full a description and as many photographs as possible, and followed these with the natural history of the fish as contained in the writings of those scientists who have been privileged to study it at first hand. Reproduced in this larger paper were all the known figures of this great shark. Inasmuch as in the course of this work there were brought to light a number of accounts and descriptions of this greatest of all sharks which up to that time had remained unknown, it was believed that the paper contained a

¹ Gudger, E. W., "A Second Capture of the Whale Shark, *Rhineodon typus*, in Florida Waters," SCIENCE, 1913, N. S., Vol. 38, p. 270.

² "Natural History of the Whale Shark, *Rhineodon typus* Smith," *Zoologica: Scientific Contributions*, New York Zoological Society, 1915, Vol. I., pp. 349-389, 14 figs.